FOR AN ISLAND OF GOLD.

A BOSTON EXPEDITION GOING TO STARCH THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Exciting Story of Its Discovery and the First Piratical Attempt to Bring Away

cautiously steered, and the crew was set to work at choos at landing the stores.

the vessel in celebration of the successful termination of the vorage, during which the run flowed freely and quarrele were frequent. The carpet choose is a control of the company of the carpet of the company of the company of the create when one of the Spaniards draged has insisted that she sting a Spanish song for the company. The big rounds with a livid carpet the company. The big rounds with a livid carpet the should stain prothing but. Yankee break dishing the company. The big rounds with a livid carpet in should stain prothing but. Yankee break draws in ga knife, but the American anticipated him with his 'gun,' which he began to discharge right and left. In a moreast the fielth became deck they tumbled, should say a company of the company Some of his Treasure How the Great Secretal the Ore Has Been Transmitted. From the Easton Frenting Transcript. liere is a real surry of a search for gold which has some of the fascination that the hunt for the shining ore itself seems to exert over those who start on the quest without knowing whether the longed-for treasure is really to be found where they intend to look for it or is only a figment of the imagination. Apparently, the expedition that is now being fitted out here in prosy, conservative Boston is of this nature; and, on the other hand, the gold may be exactly where the searchers hope that it may be found. The expedition, one of the members of which is G. H. Bailey of 41 Boylston street, is not after the buried doubloons of some old buccaneer who roved the Sparish main, or the spoils of one of those Spanish explorers who plundered the coast of the Southern Pacific in the fifteenth century. There is real piracy in the story, to be sure, and hanging, and all that, but this comes in a very different way. The object of the expedition is to find a certain island, the poition of which is pretty accurately known to those most concerned, which is supposed to be so infested with gold that one can scrape it up in large heaps. The secret of this island has been transmitted from one man to another, and jealously guarded for nearly a quarter of

and jealously guarded for nearly a quarter of a century; but for various reasons none of them has been able to avail himself of his knowledge until it came into the present of the story, that the name of the tries of the story, that the name of the legislator of the story, that the hame of the eriginator of the expedition, as well as all specified deals bearing upon the location of the hind, are to be kept strictly secret until after the expedition has started, and the chances of he shong forestailed are therefore placed beyond he range of possibility. With the omission of a few details which might lead to identification, this is the story which has led to theorisms of the expedition, as related to the witter by an old sea Captain living at Melross.

1 bout 18-72 a carpenter, whose home was in Mine, stopped at Panama on his way home from Caffornia, where he had earned a fair measure of necess in the gold fields. In such places men armort discriminating as regards the acquaintages they make, and while staying here he fellin with a couple of rough looking sailors, which had deserted from a whaler that put into porafor provisions. One evening, upon learning that he was a miner, and therefore familiar with menials, they took him one side and howed him a strong bag filled with some hardsubstance, which they asked him to examilise the contents, which he found to be gold of the finest quality; whereupon, after having first imposed an oath of strict secress, they told him that shortly before arriving at Panama their ship had touched at an island to take on water. The casks were rafted ashore and quickly filled, the ship meanwhile standing of the dose water. The casks were rafted ashore and quickly filled, the ship meanwhile standing of the dose water. The casks were rafted ashore and quickly filled, the ship meanwhile standing of the sand of the sand of the water cope also seemed full of it. Not sure whether it has gold, they gathered a small package and relug to the listing portices or seams of the water cope also see

PRIONED BY ICE AND STORM. The bill Beats That Carry News to the

scows of pains on the island which dwindlet awaying a scraggy growth of underbrush upon he slopes of two mountains which rose symmetrically from the two extremities. A smalloye bordered by a sanity beach offered a safe achorage, and into this the vessel was

if lagured Prince Edward Islanders. With the past few years Prince Edward Island, a the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrene, has begun to draw the attention of charmly resorts and lovely drives, and the



MOUNTING AN ICE HUMMOCK. nevertailing breeze from the ocean gives the island a delightful temperature in the visiting month. While the summer visitors enjoy the

pleasast landscapes and invigorating breezes they can scarcely realize that for nearly half of

year the island is buried under snow op

the narrowest part is nine miles, and at this place the passage is made. Each boat is provided with runners, so that it may slip along over the ice; and sometimes the mail carriers come to bits of open water upon which they have to use boats. Usually, however, Northmer and Strait is choked with ice, and a great deal of it is of a very rough and hummocky of character. It sometimes takes eight or ten ment drag one of the boats over these hummocks. Two boats go together, and so the crews of both boats are smallshie for hauling one of them over the ice hills when their joint efforts are required. The loads of mail matter are often very heavy, for a population of 100,000 intelligent people write and receive a great many letters and subscribe for a great many newspapers.

many letters and subscribe for a great many newspapers.

One of the pictures shows two of the crews in their hauling traces, and they are having an easy time of it, for the ice is smooth. Another picture shows them beading to their work in tollsome fashion, for they are hauling the boat over a hummock. The third picture shows the meeting of two parties of mail carriers in the middle of the strait. They are on smooth ice and are beling their progress with sails. Perhaps somebody can tell why all the sails are belied by the wind the same way, though one boat is going north and two south. At any rate, this picture is a faithful reproduction of the photograph, and photographs should tell the truth. Sometimes passengers cross the marrow strait with the mail carriers, but not very often, for few care to share the hardships which the boat crews face. In addition to the hummocks, which make the journey very tollsome, blindcrews face. In addition to the hummocks which make the journey very tollsome, blind-



EASY WORK ON SMOOTH ICE.

world than any other island along the coasts of habitable America.

If it were not for this almost total isolation from January to May Prince Edward Island would be a paradise. But the inhabitants over 100,000 in number, have grown accustemed to the long period of hibernation. They have plenty of time to read, and they naturally want



MEETING OF THE TWO CREWS HALF WAY ACROSS.

the bws from their friends and the world.

That; the reason why they make such heroic efforts to keep the mails moving to and from the maniand, even though all other communication icut off.

Hors are some pictures of the winter mail boats thit travel back and forth across Northumberlad Strait, which separates the Island from the mainland. The distance across, at In the Football Season.

hay scaupred about in a city residence, but one is likelyin, at this time of the year, if there is in the husehold a stalwart son who plays footoall. Old in the wonderful togs of the football place, he goes out and endeavors to grind other arabus into the ground and is himself ewiped bround on the earth to a considerable

One wild scarcely expect to find gravel and hay scattered about in a city residence, but one is likely to, at this time of the year, if there is not the husehold a stalwart son who plays football plays, be goes out and endeavors to grind other is some into the ground and is himself swiped tround on the earth to a considerable.

THE BIG YERKES TELESCOPE

WILL SOON RE READY FOR USE A THE GENEVA OBSERVATORY.

The Largest Telescope in the World-Paris May Have a Larger One for the World's Fair-The New Observatory and What It is Like-Prof. Barnard in Charge. CHICAGO, Oct. 31 .- Secretary Goodspeed of the Chicago University says that the famous Yerkes Observatory at Lake Geneva will be ready for dedication and occupancy by the 15th of next month. The observatory is famous for what it is to accomplish. It will have the largest telescope in the world-larger by more than 10 per cent, than the Lick telescope in California. Word has come from Cambridgeport, Mass. that the great lens which Alvan Clark has been grinding for the telescope is ready for shipment,

and the building is ready to receive it. Clark is the maker of the greatest telescope lenses in use in the world. He ground the 26inch glass which is in the telescope in the Naval Observatory at Washington. He ground the 36-inch glass in the Lick telescope in California. His business is solely the grinding of lenses. He does not cast them. A Paris factory does this by a secret process which no American glass manufacturer has yet been able to penetrate. Two disks are cast for each lens-one of flint glass and one of crown glass. The two neutralize the colored rays so that only a white light comes to the eye of the observer.

The disks for the big Yerkes lens were cast in Paris more than four years ago on an order for the University of Southern California. They cost \$10,000 in the rough. They were shipped to Mr. Clark and lay in his laboratory awaiting payment. The University of Southern California failed to pay for them. About this time the University of Chicago was asking public-spirited citizens for endowments, and Mr. Yerkes, who is one of the wealthlest of the street railroad capitalists of the West, offered to pay for an observatory to cost \$300,000. The offer was accepted and arrangements were made with Mr. Clark to grind the big lens in his laboratory for the new observatory. The grinding has taken about two and a half years and has coat

The cost of lenses increases in proportion to

servatory cost only \$30,000 altogether.

The process of grinding a leus is necessarily slow for a single error might desiroy the \$40,-000 worth of raw material in a 40-inch glass. The rough disks are ground down with revolving concave tools. Then the surfaces are smoothed and polished with rouge. The lens is tested by looking through it at a star. Handling it for this test is no small task, for the lens and its ring weigh about 1,000 pounds.

At its first trial, the lone invariably shows defects. No mechanical process has ever made a Prof. Clark would not have the monopoly of to go over the lens with his thumb, rubbing down with rouge any minute inequality of the surface and bringing it to its perfect condition.

They call the Yerkes lens a 40-inch glass. Its exact dismeter is 41% inches; the crown is about 30 inches thick at the middle and 1% inches thick at the outer edges. The weight of the crown glass alone is 205 pounds and of the flint glass 310 pounds. Prof. Clark does not call the Yerkes glass his limit. He thinks he can grind a perfect lens 45 luches in diameter. The difficulty in the way of making a larger lens is the weight and flexibility of the glass. A

lens is the weight and flexibility of the glass. A glass larger than 45 inches in diameter and measuring only about 3 inches at the thickest place would bend of its own weight. In fact, there are those who believe that the 45-inch glass is impracticable.

The transfer of one of these great lenses is a very expensive and hazardous matter. When the Naval Observatory at Washington moved into its new quarters four years ago, the moving of the Clark lens was the most delicate operation to the process. Half a dozen of the professors took the glass from the telescope with infinite care, wrapped it in old sheets, put it between mattresses, and packed them in a box which was put on a springy foundation in a spring wagon. The slowest and satest horse that could be found was hitched to the wagon, and the procession moved at a small space over four miles of rough road. The illimest bit of glassware could not have been handled more tenderly than this pair of disks weighing hundreds of pounds. When a big lens like this goes on a rathroad journey, it is wrapped in flannel or old linen, packed in curied hair in a box which is mounted on aprings and taken by special car under guard. The journey of the Yerkes lens from Cambridgeport to Lake Geneva will be watched with interest by the whole scientific world. The lense will not change cars on the journey and the engineers of the trains to which the special is attached at the different stages of its journey will be warned to handle their charge as giugeri. The appeals the contract of the trains to which the special is attached at the different stages of its journey will be warned to handle their charge as giugeri. The appeals the contract of the charge as giugeri.

lestial mechanics. The observatory will be open only to students who have completed the pre-liminary course or who have had equivalent training at other institutions. training at other institutions.
But it is not from the work of instruction that
the university expects the greatest return.
Every great observatory in the world is known
by its discoveries in astronomy and every great
astronomer has his name linked with his discoveries. The observations made with the 40inch glass ought to bring some new facts about
the heavenly bodies to light.

OUR NAPAL NOMENCLATURE.

Principles on Which Recent and Former Names Have Been Chosen. WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.-In selecting names for the three new battle ships and the composite gunboats, President Cleveland and Secretary Herbert have already cleared the list and left nothing in sight to their successors, unless, indeed, it should be decided to give the new torpedo boats names instead of numbers.

The practice in this matter has varied, names in some cases being chosen soon after the ships were laid down, while in others they have been kept back for the selection of the Secretary who might be in office at the launching. The former plan has, no doubt, rertain advantages as the employment of numbers to designate vessels through the long process of building is more likely, apparently, to lead to mistakes and misapprehensions. The plan foreign navies, especially for large ships, is to give names soon after the vessels are contracted for, and even in some cases as soon as authorized. Then they acquire at once a local habitation and a name.

In securing his own State as sponsor for one of the new battle ships, Secretary Herbert has done what was generally expected. There is, of course, no intention of doing honor to Semmes's Confederate vessel, which had the same name. The Confederates named some of their ships after States, and if that were a valid objection to repeating them in our navy, we should har out many of the Southern States They not only had an Alabama as a commerce destroyer, but a Clyde-built Georgia, which was originally called the Japan, while the very

destroyer, but a Clyde-built Georgia, which was ogiginally called the Japan, while the very first of the English-built Confederate cruisers was the Florida, which cleared from Liverpool under the name of the Oreto. Then the Confederates had among their vessels the armordial Virginia, formerly the Merrimac; the rams Arkansas and Tennessee, the Louisiana, and so on. Very likely we shall want to use seeme of these names for future battle shins, but it will be the States of the Union that are thus honored, and not any former bearers of them. The names selected by Secretary Whitney for our first two seed-armored ships were Maine and Texas, and now comes a second Southern State for the list. The one exception made to the rule which gives the names of States only to battle ships is that of the Kearsargs, the galiant vessel which sent the old Alabama to the bottom of the sea, and this excention was made by act of Congress.

Hilmols and Wisconsin came in properly enough for the other two names of battle ships. It will be recalled that the former had been given to the model ship at the Chicago Fair, California was urged as a name for the ship to be built by the Union Iron Works, and Pennsylvania for the one to be built by the Cramps, while Pelaware, though a little State, has a name sonorons enough for a big battle ship. But there will be other ships hereafter, Taking old ships and new, the pacy list now shows the Alabama, Hilmols, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Oregon, Texas, Vermont, and Wisconsin, making twelve States whose names ships of the navy now carry. Others have been founded the first heavy gunboat Yorktown, after a Revolutionary while, section of the State.

The choice of names for the six composite gunboats furnish as comment on the system which Secretary Whitneys that he had been gunboats furnish as comment on the system which Secretary Whitney started. He named the first heavy gunboat Yorktown, after a Revolutionary celebrity of Castine, however, did not so distinctly ap In the new gunboats it becomes still further

In the new gurboats it becomes still further between mattresses, and packed them in a box which was put on a springy foundation in a spring wagou. The slowest and asiret horse with mere than the procession moved at a smile packed was the section of Petingerian the procession moved at a smile packed was the section of Petingerian the procession moved at a smile packed for united States of Glassware could not have been handled more tenderly than this pair of disk weighing hundreds of pounds. When a big least like this goes on a stateoid journey, it packed in curied half in a box which is mounted on springs and taken by special car under guard. The journey of the Yerkesless from the complete the first with interest by the whole scientific world. The same shown and Tacoma. The nances of American the pair of the kertical state of the packed in curied half in a box which is mounted at a mile still used the second of the packed in curied half in a box which is mounted and the different stages of the journey and the least of the packed in curied half in a box which is mounted and the different stages of the journey and the least of the packed in curied half in a box which is mounted and the different stages of the journey and the least of the packed in curied half in the packed in curied half in a box which is mounted and the different stages of the journey and the least of the packed in curied half in a box which is mounted and the different stages of the journey and the least of the packed in curied half in a box which is mounted to a part of the packed in curied half in a box which is mounted and the different stages of the journey and the packed in curied half in a box which is mounted by the packed in curied half in a box which is mounted by the packed in curied half in a box which is mounted by the packed in curied half in a box which is mounted by the packed in curied half in a box which is mounted by the packed in curied half in a box which is mounted by the packed in curied half in a box which is mounted by th In the new gunboats it becomes still further evident that towns of to-day more than those of flevolutionary fame are thus hotored. Princeton, indeed, was the socie of a Bevolutionary battle, and that the possibilities of continuing Secretary Whitney's system were not exhausted. Manmouth, Guilford, and Eutaw may testify.

Taking the names as they are, Wheeling, which has long been a candidate, at last is satisfied, and some others of the six selected have been candidates before. Among the suggestions that must still wait are Chritanooga, Kenesaw, Lexington, Chelsen, Glonicester, Germantown, Allegheny, New London, and Tacoma. The names of American towns on our pavy list, new and old, now include Annapolis, Atlanta, Baltimore, Hennington, Baaton, Brooklyn, Castine, Charleston, Chi-

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH. THE VISITATION OF VESSELS IN

TIME OF PEACE.

How This Right Is Idmited-It Cannot Exist on the Righ Sees to Enforce im-pressment Laws-Even for Revenus Purposes it Rests on Acquiescence, The question or the right of Spanish cruisers to interfere with American vessels during the progress of the Cuban revolution gives special timeliness to a lecture on visitation and search delivered by Prof. Theodore S. Woolsey before the Naval War College at its recent session, and just issued for more general information.

The whole tendency of medern times is, as Prof. Woolsey points out, toward the freedom of international trade. Not only have other nations been admitted to the commerce which in old times each nation sought to maintain exclusively between its colonies and itself, but the rights of neutrals have been extended. Forty years ago the famous Declaration of Paris gave a neutral the right to carry an enemy's goods in his own ship or his own goods in an enemy's ships, without chability of capture. No stronger proof of the underenlargement of neutral rights need be sought. As to the right of belligerents to search merchant ships upon the high sens, Lord Stowell long ago asserted that "till they are visited and scarched, it does not appear what the ships, or the cargoes, or the destinations are, and it is for the purpose of ascertaining these points and search exists." This view, however, was applied to the case of merchantmen on the hi h seas in time of war.

It was the fallure to observe these restrictions that brought us into sharp conflict with England early in the century. "Even now." says Prof. Woolsey, "one cannot think without alblush of race of that melancholy day when the Leopard followed our Chesapeake out to sea from Hampton Roads, and claimed and exercised the right to impress three seamen from the crew of the helpless frigate. But this at least resulted from the outrage, that once and forfall the English Government admitted that its right of search did not apply to a United States man-of-war." Of course, the right of search may be exerdised within a country's own waters, or in those of its enemies and its allies, but neutral waters that are not a part of the high

The main question to which Prof. Woolsey create or attempt to create a right of search a time of peace. These, he says, may come from treatles or from "the necessity of self-de_ ence," and the exigencles of a country's policy. The impressment of seamen on American snips was based upon the old British theory of indelible allegiance to the crown. This theory, says Prof. Woolsey, was not formally surrenin 1870. In attempting to impress seamen England stopped and searched American vessels without regard to any losses inflicted. A diplomatic protest was made against the practice as early as 1702, but it was destined to go on many years longer. In 1803 an agreement to abolish the a leged right was nearly reached, but failed because England insisted upon retaining it in the narrow seas. But the claim itself was an attempt to apply a municipal law outside of English jurisdiction, and thus

However, for the enforcement of their revenue laws several countries have exercised the right of search upon the bligh seas in time of peace. Thus both England and our country have for generations had statutes in force that forbid the trans-shipment of cargoes within four leagues of the coast. In England thesewere called the hovering acts. Are such season titles binding on foreign countries? Only a far as the latter choose to sequiesce in them. If, for example, our Government should, for the enforcement of its revenue or health laws, word, and selve her on suspicion, this suiture could be compliated of, and only years of acquiescence could be pleaded in justification. Sir Travers Twiss insists that if such "permissive jurisdiction" should harass ne diessiy forcign commerce, the Government as troubled could resist its exercise. Other authorities take the same ground. In fact, while our law of 1709 will stands on the books, the British hovering art was repealed twenty years and. Frit. Woolsey thinks it doubt the world new tempt to enforce our law of 1700 would now be made.

But the question may arise whether, if a

When the ser eachight that said of the Johnson, milestill took on the main will into the delection of the power of the commentation of the power of

manded the surrender of the survivors, the lestoration or the abit, and a salute to our flar. To this Spain yielded with the proviso that, if the Virginius should be shown to have

has. To this Spain stelled with the provise that, if the Virginius should be shown to have procured her American register fraudulently, the same should be discensed with, and this last proved to be the case.

Prof. Woolsey denounces this summary execution as "barbarous, unjustifiable, and directly in violation of treaty," Still, he thinks that the fault was not in her seizure, as this resulted from what Mr. George Ticknor Curtis declared to be the "great right of self-defence." In this matter the Attorney-General, at the time of the seizure of the Virginius, took a different ground, and did not admit that any authority existed to seize the Virginius on the high seas. Frof. Woolsey considers the weight of sunbority to be against the latter view. But while he would allow the right of search in time of peace in the two cases of "suppression of piracy and self-defence," he says that it exists then "with ful, liability for blanders." Our Government is certainly not called upon to concede to Snain any privilege in the matter which, under the circumstances, it would not claim for itself. it would not claim for itself.

AT RECRUITING REALQUARTERS. Many Men Want to Enter the United States

Army, but Few Arc Accepted, It is as hard to get into the army in the United States as it is difficult to keep out of it in other countries. The recruiting office in this city is at Third avenue and Ninth street. The entire record floor of the building is occupied by the offices and quarters of the recruiting party, which is kept pretty busy rejecting applicants for enlistment. During July, August, and September there were 588 applications. Of this number 17 were accepted.

These 588 applications did not include all the men who wented to enlist. Corporal Goerick of eyeglasses. Taking all these together, he can size up a man the moment he enters the room. If the fellow is a tough, or undersized, or evidently disqualified, the Corporal tells him that Uncle Sam isn't looking for soldiers, and packs nim off. As a matter of fact, Uncle Sam isn't looking

for recruits. Orders were received from Washington the other day not to accept any original enlistments. When a man, who has never been in the army, enters the service, that is called an original collatment. So if you are a candidate for the awkward squad, you may as well save your car lare to Ninth street. They haven't any use for raw recruits until they receive new orders from Washington. The raw recruit is pretty much in a minority, any way. Out of the last twenty-seven enlistments, twenty of them had been in the army before. "When a man's once been in the service,"

said Corporal Goerick, " he's pretty sure to come devotes himself is that of the exceptions which | back to it. And it win't such a bad place after all. A man gets \$13 a month and his lodging. clothes, sations, medical attendance-everything he really needs, in short. His \$13 is just pocket money. That's what it is, Well, now, how many workingmen uo you suppose there and fitting his hand to his mouth sent forth are who have that much ? If a soldier wants to get married he has to have a special permission for it, and of course he don't get any extra pay. But he has larger quarters and things of that sort, and, if he gets a good wife, she does work for the officers or their wives, and if he's any account he helps her. They make a good thing of it, I tell you. Why, I've known of soldlers who got married to good wives and left the army finally with \$20,000 to \$25,000 saved up. Yes, sir."

"Why do most of the men apply?"

"Out o' work mostly. Some of 'em are wall

"Why do most of the men apply?"
"Out o' work mostly. Some of 'em are well educated, too, and clever, but they have had hard luck and get stranded so they try to enist. The period of enlishment is only three years now, and they can buy themselves out for \$120 at the end of the first year. At any time after that they can buy their discharge for a total of \$5 a month for every remaining month they still have to serve."
"Of what nationality are most applicants?"
"Well, three-fourths of the men in the army are American born. Most of those who are of foreign parentage are frish. Next come the termans and the English. I served in the Germans army before i came to this country and I have been in the United States army twenty-eighty ears."

"I served in the English army ien years before I came to America," said Corporal Hardunan, who is one of the recrediting earty.

"I served in the English and before I came to America," said Corporal Hard-inan, who is one of the recruiting party. "Suppose there should come a time when you,

into perfect condition. There are three buthrooms, for every applicant has to take a good
acrub before presenting himself to the medical
examiner. The four non-commissioned officers
who form the recruiting party are backelors,
but their sleeping rooms are as tidy as any
woman could make them. The office of Capt.
Savage, who is in charge, is the only place
where the accressimplicity of minitary furnishing is moderated to the extent of carpets and
curtains and uphoistered furniture.

"How no the new men take to the idea of
fighting?" asked the reporter.

"They don't have to bother their heads about
that," said the corporat. "There ain't any that," and the corporal. "There ain't any fighting nowadays. The army's an easy berth for a man in this country. If the army wanted soldiers half as bad as the soldiers want the army, we'd have 100,000 men enlisted as fast as we could make out their papers."

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Freedom Given to All Slaves of

Freedom Given to All Slaves of Morphine.

Reflect. Baron you Norbech, Midshipman de Beauger, Seamen Jacob Dakovic, Seamen Gustav Chalamper, and native guide from Tirk.

Dingerously Wounded. Petty Officers Solomon Neubob, Peter Curde. Auton Covacevic and Auton Savric, and Seamen France Send.

THE MORPHINE HABIT IS A DISEASE OF THE FLESH. IT CSED TO BE REGARDED PURELY AS A NUMBER HABIT. AND WOMEN HABIT. Outcomed. Baron's servant, Nickel, and Outco Paramatia. THE MORPHINE HART IS A DISEASE OF THE FIRST. IT CERD TO BE RECARRED FUNKLY AS A MOLAL WEAKNES. MEN AND WOMEN HAVE DIED AND THE HORIOUS OF RESISTING IT BY FORCE OF WILL-HAVE LITERALLY DIED OF EXHIBITION OF THE PROPERTY OF T

WESTCHESTER SANITABIUM, WEST CHESTER, NEW YORK CITY.

MURDERED BY CANNIBALS

HE FATE OF RARON FON NORBECE, THE AUSTRIAN EXPLORES.

He and His Party Treacherously Attacked by Solomon Islanders-The Bodies of the Sinin Had to He Abandoned, and Wrre Probably Eaten, by the Canabala, Reports brought to San Francisco by the neamer Monowal, which arrived from Australia the other day, tell of the death of Baron Henry Foulien von Norbech, the Austrian cientist and explorer, at the hands of Solomon Islanders on the island of Guadalcaner early in September. Besides the Baron, three of his party were killed in the fight with the savage

bushmen, and many of the attacking party were

killed, the exact number not being known. The attack was an act of treachers on the part of

the natives, who had pretended to be friendly.

Many parties of whalers and explorers have been killed and devoured by the cannibals of these islands, so when Baron von Norbech landed on Guadalcaner from the gunboat Albatross, put at his disposal by the Austrian Government, it was with a strong party well armed. There were with him Lieut, Budik, Mid-hipman Arnaud de Beaufort, the Baron's two body servants, two native guides, who fought gallantly against their brother natives, and twenty sallors. The party landed at Title! on Sept. 5 and set out for a mountain in the interior called the Lion's Head, it was hard going through the brush and after two days of it, seven sallors under a midshipman returned to the ship, being worn out and unable to ge has experience and a keen eye as well as a pair further. The rest continued, reaching the of eyeglasses. Taking all these together, he foot of the mountain in the evening of Sept. 10. Next morning Baron von Nerbeck, with Lieut, Budik, his two body servants, and seven sallors, set out for the summit, guided by three bushmen who had joined the party on the previous evening. To all appearances these bushmen were entirely peaceable. With several others they had come into camp during the evening quite unarmed, and evinced a disposition to be friendly. Forgetting or disregarding the treacherous nature of the Solomon Islanders, the explorer set out without any weapons, probably because he wanted to be weighted down as little as possible in the arduous ascent. Had his followers done likewise the entire exploring party would undoubtedly have been massacred.

In the ascent Baron von Norbech took the lead with his two body servants, the natives and the rest of the party following on behind. About Do'clock, an hour after they had started, shots were heard from the foot of the mountain where Midshipman de Beaufort, with six sallors and the two native guides had remained in camp. At the same time a bushman in the trappings of a chief appeared on a rock above them. a peculiar, penetrating cry so high-pitched that no Caucasian voice could approach its shrillness and force. At the same time a big native approached Lieut. Budils minking signs, designed to be friendly, that the Lieutenant should give up his revolver, and offering a handsomely decorated war olub, which he had produced in a mysterious way, in exchange. Very wisely the Lieutenant declined to do this. Uttering a shout of rage, the bushman raised his ciub and was immediately shot down by Budik. In answer to the signal of the chief, meantime, a band of bushmen, about twenty or twenty-five in number, ran out from the bushes and felt upon the exploring band. Before the Baron could run back to the sailors and arm himself he was surrounded, together with his cutting away underbrush. With this ne stabbed A second, however, cut the explorer down with A second, however, cut the explorer down with a sort of tomahawk, only to have it wrenched from his hand by the other servant, who brained him with it. Then the sailors charged forward, having driven back that part of the attacking force which opposed them, and scattered the natives, killing at least half a dosen with their rifes. Before they got to the Haron with their rifes. Before they got to the Haron with their rifes. Before they got to the Haron with their rifes. Before they got to the Haron him over him where he lay, one of the servants, a man named Nickel, was down, but he was found to be only slightly wounded. The Haron himself was the only one of the party serious; hurt. He had a bad wound at the base of the akuil, from the native's tomahawk.

Advised by the shots which they had heard from the foot of the mountain that there had been a fight there also, the mountain climbers returned with what haste they could, carrying their leader in an improvised litter. Before they reached the camp he was unconscious. At the camp the battle had gone worse against the sailors than in the mountain, probably because they had no warning until the natives were upon them. The first they knew of the attack was when Johnny Paramantia, one of the native will the sailors as businum's face peer out of the bushes and vanish, called out to Midshipman de Beaufort:

"Look out! they're going to fight us."

Hardly had the warning been uttered when the bushmen attacked from all sides. Two fell upon Midshipman de Beaufort and killed him before he had time to draw his revolver. As the same time others of the natives cut down two of the saliers and the other unity guide,

upon Midshipman de Besufort and killed him belore he had time to draw his revolver. As the same time others of the natives cut down two of the saliers and the other native guida, who, however, killed a bushman before he fell, overcome by the attack of three of the enemy. Paramatta fought with great bravery, shooting one of the men who had killed be Besufort. A mement later his right hand was cut nearly in two by a blow from a battle axe. Shifting his revolver to his left hand, he fought on. A native ran up from behind with club uplifted to brain him, but one of the party officers, Peter Marsa, shoot the bushman down, and the club glauced from the guide's shoulder. Paramatta repaid this service before the fight was ended, for when marsas was knocked down, and a bushman was striking for his head with a tomahawk. Paramatta, whose revolver was empty, parried the blow, knocked the follow down with a blow of the butt of his pistol, and hauled the officer to his feet. Dismayed by the determined resistance to their attack, the savages presently withdrew, carrying their dead with them, except two bodies. Two saliors, one guide, and De Beaufort lay dead on the ground, and a number of others were badly wounded.

On the return of the other party a count was made of the killed and wounded, to which Count Baron von Norbech was added, as he died an hour after reaching camp. The complete list of the exploring party was as follows:

Killed.-Baron von Norbech, Midshipman de Beaufort, Seamsa Jacob Dakovic, seaman unstay Character.**

money ! sad got in a ready; and I don't think he feared that I would get in too few. It is sad to thou that the vender's idea of the customer's honor is about the same as the customer's idea